

Harnack inequalities and Gaussian estimates for a class of hypoelliptic operators ^{*}

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Abstract

We prove a global Harnack inequality for a class of degenerate evolution operators by using repeatedly an invariant local Harnack inequality. As a consequence we obtain an accurate Gaussian lower bound for the fundamental solution for some meaningful families of degenerate operators.

1 Introduction

In this paper we consider a class of linear second order operators in \mathbb{R}^{N+1} of the form

$$L = \sum_{p=1}^m X_p^2 + X_0 - \partial_t. \quad (1.1)$$

In (1.1) the X_p 's are smooth vector fields on \mathbb{R}^N , i.e. denoting $z = (x, t)$ the point in \mathbb{R}^{N+1}

$$X_p(x) = \sum_{j=1}^N a_j^p(x) \partial_{x_j}, \quad p = 0, \dots, m,$$

where any a_j^p is a C^∞ function. For our purposes, in the sequel we also consider the X_p 's as vector fields in \mathbb{R}^{N+1} and we denote

$$Y = X_0 - \partial_t, \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda \cdot X \equiv \lambda_1 X_1 + \dots + \lambda_m X_m, \quad (1.2)$$

for $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m) \in \mathbb{R}^m$. We say that a curve $\gamma : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{N+1}$ is *L-admissible* if it is absolutely continuous and satisfies

$$\gamma'(s) = \lambda(s) \cdot X(\gamma(s)) + Y(\gamma(s)), \quad \text{a.e. in } [0, T],$$

for suitable piecewise constant real functions $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m$. We next state our main assumptions:

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[H.1] there exists a homogeneous Lie group $\mathbb{G} = (\mathbb{R}^{N+1}, \circ, \delta_\lambda)$ such that

- (i) X_1, \dots, X_m, Y are left translation invariant on \mathbb{G} ;
- (ii) X_1, \dots, X_m are δ_λ -homogeneous of degree one and Y is δ_λ -homogeneous of degree two;

[H.2] for every $(x, t), (\xi, \tau) \in \mathbb{R}^{N+1}$ with $t > \tau$, there exists an L -admissible path $\gamma : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{N+1}$ such that $\gamma(0) = (x, t)$, $\gamma(T) = (\xi, \tau)$.

In the next section we recall the definition and the main properties of homogeneous Lie groups.

Operators of the form (1.1), verifying assumptions [H.1]-[H.2], have been introduced by Kogoj and Lanconelli in [7] and [8]. Under these hypotheses the Hörmander condition holds:

$$\text{rank Lie}\{X_1, \dots, X_m, Y\}(z) = N + 1, \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{R}^{N+1}; \quad (1.3)$$

hence L in (1.1) is hypoelliptic (i.e. every distributional solution to $Lu = 0$ is smooth; see, for instance, Proposition 10.1 in [7]) and has a fundamental solution Γ which is smooth out of the pole and δ_λ -homogeneous of degree $2 - Q$:

$$\Gamma(\delta_\lambda z) = \lambda^{2-Q} \Gamma(z), \quad \lambda > 0, \quad (1.4)$$

(here Q denotes the homogeneous dimension of \mathbb{G} , see Section 2). Hence operator (1.1) belongs to the general class of hypoelliptic operators on homogeneous groups first studied by Folland [5], Rothschild and Stein [18], Nagel, Stein and Wainger [13].

An invariant (local) Harnack inequality for L is proved in [7] and one-side Liouville theorems are given in [8]. The main goal of this note is to prove the following *non-local* Harnack inequality:

Theorem 1.1 *Let $z_0 = (x_0, t_0) \in \mathbb{R}^{N+1}$ and $s > 0$. There exist two constants $c, C > 1$, only dependent on L , such that*

$$u(\exp(s(\lambda \cdot X + Y))(z_0)) \leq C^{1+s|\lambda|^2} u(z_0), \quad (1.5)$$

for every non-negative solution u to $Lu = 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^N \times]t_0 - cs, t_0]$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m$.

The connectivity assumption [H.2] and Theorem 1.1 directly yield a global Harnack inequality for positive solutions to $Lu = 0$ of the form:

$$u(x, t) \leq H(x, t, \xi, \tau) u(\xi, \tau), \quad \forall (x, t), (\xi, \tau) \in \mathbb{R}^{N+1}, \quad t < \tau. \quad (1.6)$$

When we are able to find explicitly an L -admissible path γ connecting (x, t) to (ξ, τ) , then we can express explicitly $H(x, t, \xi, \tau)$ and obtain a more useful estimate. Aiming to take into account of the homogeneous structure of the Lie group, we construct such a γ by considering separately the commutators of different homogeneity of X_1, \dots, X_m, Y . We remark that these commutators can be conveniently approximated by L -admissible paths: for instance, the direction of the commutator $[X_p, X_q]$ can be obtained by using the integral curves of $X_p, X_q, -X_p, -X_q$. To be more specific, by using the Campbell-Hausdorff formula, we have

$$e^{X_p+Y} \circ e^{X_q+Y} \circ e^{-X_p+Y} \circ e^{-X_q+Y} = e^{4Y+[X_p, X_q]+R_2},$$

where the error term R_2 contains commutators δ_λ -homogeneous of order greater than two. This fact is well-known and has been used by many authors in the study of the regularity of “elliptic” and “parabolic” operators of the form

$$\sum_{p=1}^m X_p^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{p=1}^m X_p^2 - \partial_t, \quad (1.7)$$

respectively. However the study of operator (1.1) involves commutators of the form $[X_p, Y]$ that do not occur in the examples (1.7). In this case, we have to use a different combination of vector fields, namely

$$e^{X_p+Y} \circ e^{-X_p+Y} = e^{2Y+[X_p,Y]+R_3},$$

where R_3 is an error term of order three. The above argument can be adapted to commutators of higher length and leads to an explicit estimate of H in (1.6). This estimate is given in Section 4, Proposition 4.1, in the case of a Lie algebra of step three. We plan to consider Lie groups of higher step in a future study.

As a consequence of Proposition 4.1 we get the following lower bound for Γ :

Proposition 1.2 *Let L be the operator in (1.1) on a group of step three and Γ its fundamental solution. There exists a positive constant C such that*

$$\Gamma(x, t) \geq \frac{C}{t^{\frac{Q-2}{2}}} \exp\left(-C \frac{|x|_{\mathbb{G}}^6}{t^3}\right), \quad \forall (x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^+. \quad (1.8)$$

Here $|\cdot|_{\mathbb{G}}$ denotes the homogeneous norm in \mathbb{G} (see Section 2).

In the above statement $\Gamma(\cdot)$ denotes the fundamental solution of L with pole at the origin. Due to the left \circ -invariance of Γ , we have that $\Gamma(z, \zeta) = \Gamma(\zeta^{-1} \circ z)$ and a lower bound analogous to (1.8) also holds for $\Gamma(\cdot, \zeta)$.

The above estimate looks rather rough, since it is natural to expect $\frac{|x|_{\mathbb{G}}^2}{t}$ in the exponent in (1.8). Indeed the following Gaussian upper bound has been proved by Kogoj and Lanconelli in [7]:

$$\Gamma(x, t) \leq \frac{C}{t^{\frac{Q-2}{2}}} \exp\left(-\frac{|x|_{\mathbb{G}}^2}{Ct}\right), \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^N, \quad t > 0, \quad (1.9)$$

being C a positive constant. However it is known that the fundamental solution of the (Kolmogorov) operator $\partial_{x_1}^2 + x_1 \partial_{x_2} - \partial_t$ is

$$\Gamma(x_1, x_2, t) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\pi t^2} \exp\left(-\frac{x_1^2}{t} - 3\frac{x_1 x_2}{t^2} - 3\frac{x_2^2}{t^3}\right), \quad x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}, \quad t > 0; \quad (1.10)$$

see (1.19) below. In particular

$$\Gamma(0, x_2, t) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\pi t^2} \exp\left(-3\frac{x_2^2}{t^3}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\pi t^2} \exp\left(-3\frac{|(0, x_2)|_{\mathbb{G}}^6}{t^3}\right). \quad (1.11)$$

On the other hand, we have

$$\Gamma(x_1, 0, t) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\pi t^2} \exp\left(-\frac{x_1^2}{t}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\pi t^2} \exp\left(-\frac{|(x_1, 0)|_{\mathbb{G}}^2}{t}\right),$$

so that neither (1.8) nor (1.9) are sharp. However we can hope to sharpen (1.8) at least in some component of x . The following example shows that further hypotheses on the operator L are needed to obtain such a result. Consider the operator $\tilde{L} = X^2 + Y$ in \mathbb{R}^3 , where

$$X = \partial_{x_1} + 3x_1^2 \partial_{x_2}, \quad \text{and} \quad Y = x_1 \partial_{x_2} - \partial_t.$$

It is straightforward to verify [H.1], [H.2] for \tilde{L} (the dilations are $\delta_\lambda(x_1, x_2, t) = (\lambda x_1, \lambda^3 x_2, \lambda^2 t)$). The fundamental solution is $\tilde{\Gamma}(x_1, x_2, t) = \Gamma(x_1, x_2 - x_1^3, t)$ with Γ in (1.10), then

$$\tilde{\Gamma}(x_1, 0, t) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\pi t^2} \exp\left(-\frac{|x_1|^2}{t} - 3\frac{|x_1|^4}{t^2} - 3\frac{|x_1|^6}{t^3}\right), \quad \forall (x_1, t) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^+. \quad (1.12)$$

We close the introduction with some examples of operators that motivate our study. In these particular cases we will give sharp estimates for the case of a Lie algebra of step three (see Propositions 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 below).

Example 1.3 (HEAT OPERATORS ON CARNOT GROUPS) *Consider the operator L in (1.1) under assumptions [H.1] and*

$$\text{rank Lie}\{X_1, \dots, X_m\}(x) = N, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^N. \quad (1.13)$$

In this case $\mathbb{G} = (\mathbb{R}^N, \circ, \delta_\lambda)$ is a *Carnot (or stratified) group* (see, for instance, [5] and [20]). Under assumption [H.1], condition (1.13) implies

$$X_0 \in \text{span}\{[X_p, X_q] \mid p, q = 1, \dots, m\}.$$

Condition (1.13) is trivially satisfied when $X_0 \equiv 0$ in (1.1) and we have

$$L = \Delta_{\mathbb{G}} - \partial_t, \quad (1.14)$$

where as usual $\Delta_{\mathbb{G}}$ denotes the *canonical sub-Laplacian on \mathbb{G}* :

$$\Delta_{\mathbb{G}} = \sum_{p=1}^m X_p^2.$$

We recall the well-known Gaussian upper and lower bounds for heat kernels due to Jerison and Sánchez-Calle [6], Kusuoka and Stroock [10], Varopoulos, Saloff-Coste and Coulhon [20]. These results apply to Lie groups which are not necessarily homogeneous. We also quote the more recent and accurate estimates by Saloff-Coste and Stroock [19], Bonfiglioli, Lanconelli and Uguzzoni [3].

More generally condition (1.13) means that the operator (1.1) has the form

$$L = \Delta_{\mathbb{G}} + X_0 - \partial_t, \quad (1.15)$$

with $X_0 \in \text{Lie}\{X_1, \dots, X_m\}$. The results in [6] and [10] apply to the above operator when $X_0 \in \text{span}\{X_p, [X_q, X_r] \mid p, q, r = 1, \dots, m\}$. Operator (1.15), without other assumption on X_0 , has been considered by Alexopoulos in [1]. We also recall that Cao and Yau [4] proved some sharp estimates of the fundamental solution under the assumption that $\text{span}\{X_p, [X_q, X_r] \mid p, q, r = 1, \dots, m\}(x) = \mathbb{R}^N$ for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and $X_0 \in \text{span}\{X_p \mid p = 1, \dots, m\}$.

Example 1.4 (KOLMOGOROV TYPE OPERATORS) Assume $X_p = \partial_p$, $p = 1, \dots, m$, and the coefficients of X_0 are linear functions of $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$:

$$X_0 = \langle x, B\nabla \rangle$$

for a constant $N \times N$ matrix B . Then

$$L = \sum_{p=1}^m \partial_p^2 + X_0 - \partial_t. \quad (1.16)$$

This kind of operator has been extensively studied (see [12] and [11] for a comprehensive bibliography). It is known that [H.1]-[H.2] for L are equivalent to the following hypothesis:

[H.3] the matrix B takes the form

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & B_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & B_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & B_n \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.17)$$

for some basis of \mathbb{R}^N , where B_k is a $d_k \times d_{k+1}$ matrix of rank d_k , $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ with $m = d_1 \geq d_2 \geq \dots \geq d_{n+1} \geq 1$ and $d_1 + \dots + d_{n+1} = N$.

The equivalence of [H.3] and the couple of hypotheses [H.1]- (1.3) has been proved in [12]. As said before [H.1]-[H.2] yield [H.1]-(1.3), on the other hand in [17] it is proved the converse implication for Kolmogorov operators.

Under assumption [H.3], the dilations are

$$\delta_\lambda = \text{diag}(\lambda I_{d_1}, \lambda^3 I_{d_2}, \dots, \lambda^{2n+1} I_{d_{n+1}}, \lambda^2), \quad \lambda > 0, \quad (1.18)$$

where I_{d_k} is the $d_k \times d_k$ identity matrix. Moreover the fundamental solution of L in (1.1) is explicitly known:

$$\Gamma(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(4\pi)^N \det \mathcal{C}(t)}} \exp \left(-\frac{1}{4} \langle \mathcal{C}^{-1}(t)x, x \rangle \right), \quad (1.19)$$

for $t > 0$, and $\Gamma(z) = 0$ for $t \leq 0$. In (1.19), we denote

$$E(t) = \exp(-tB^T) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{C}(t) = \int_0^t E(s) A E^T(s) ds, \quad (1.20)$$

where B^T is the transpose matrix of B . We remark that condition [H.3] ensures that $\mathcal{C}(t) > 0$ for any $t > 0$ (cf. Proposition A.1 in [12], see also [9]). In this case the group law is

$$(x, t) \circ (\xi, \tau) = (\xi + E(\tau)x, t + \tau), \quad (x, t), (\xi, \tau) \in \mathbb{R}^{N+1}. \quad (1.21)$$

In the sequel we call $\mathbb{K} \equiv (\mathbb{R}^{N+1}, \circ)$ a *Kolmogorov group*.

Non-local Harnack inequalities for this kind of operator are proved in [15], moreover Gaussian estimates for the fundamental solution are given in [16], [17] and [14] in the case of non-constant coefficients of the second order derivatives.

More general examples of operators of the form (1.16), with polynomial (non-linear) coefficients are:

$$L_1 = \partial_{x_1}^2 + \partial_{x_2}^2 + x_1 \partial_{x_3} + x_1 x_2 \partial_{x_4} - \partial_t, \quad L_2 = \partial_{x_1}^2 + x_1 \partial_{x_2} + x_1^2 \partial_{x_3} - \partial_t.$$

Note that although both L_1 and L_2 satisfy [H.1] and the well-known hypoellipticity Hörmander condition, only L_1 fulfills [H.2].

Example 1.5 (OPERATORS ON LINKED GROUPS) *Let $\mathbb{L} = \mathbb{G} \triangle \mathbb{K}$ be the linked group of a Carnot group \mathbb{G} on $\mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^n$ and a Kolmogorov group \mathbb{K} on $\mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^r \times \mathbb{R}$, as defined by Kogoj and Lanconelli in [7] (Sect. 10). We consider the operator*

$$L = \Delta_{\mathbb{G}} + Y. \quad (1.22)$$

For reader's convenience, we recall here the definition of link of Carnot and Kolmogorov groups. Consider a Carnot group

$$\mathbb{G} = \left(\mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^n, \circ, \delta_{\lambda}^{\mathbb{G}} \right),$$

where (x, y) denotes the point in $\mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^n$ and assume that

$$X_p = \partial_p + a^p(x, y) \nabla_y, \quad p = 1, \dots, m. \quad (1.23)$$

Hence the dilations and the group law take the following form:

$$\delta_{\lambda}^{\mathbb{G}}(x, y) = (\lambda x, \rho_{\lambda}^{\mathbb{G}} y), \quad (x, y) \circ (x', y') = (x + x', Q(x, y, x', y')).$$

Moreover the Kolmogorov group is¹

$$\mathbb{K} = \left(\mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^r \times \mathbb{R}, \circ, \delta_{\lambda}^{\mathbb{K}} \right),$$

where we denote (x, w, t) the point in $\mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^r \times \mathbb{R}$. We assume that

$$Y = X_0(x, w) - \partial_t = \langle (x, w), B \nabla_{(x, w)} \rangle - \partial_t. \quad (1.24)$$

The dilations (1.18) and the group law (1.21) will be denoted by:

$$\delta_{\lambda}^{\mathbb{K}}(x, w, t) = (\lambda x, \rho_{\lambda}^{\mathbb{K}} w, \lambda^2 t), \quad (x, w, t) \circ (x', w', t') = (x + x', R(x, w, t, x', w', t'), t + t').$$

The link $\mathbb{L} = \mathbb{G} \triangle \mathbb{K}$ is defined as follows:

$$\mathbb{L} = \left(\mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^r \times \mathbb{R}, \circ, \delta_{\lambda}^{\mathbb{L}} \right),$$

where

$$\delta_{\lambda}^{\mathbb{L}}(x, y, w, t) = (\lambda x, \rho_{\lambda}^{\mathbb{G}} y, \rho_{\lambda}^{\mathbb{K}} w, \lambda^2 t)$$

¹We use the same notation “ \circ ” for the composition law in different groups; the context will avoid ambiguity.

and

$$(x, y, w, t) \circ (x', y', w', t') = (x + x', Q(x, y, x', y'), R(x, w, t, x', w', t'), t + t'). \quad (1.25)$$

It turns out that \mathbb{L} is a homogeneous group, the X_p 's and Y (considered as vector fields on $\mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^r \times \mathbb{R}$) satisfy [H.1]-[H.2] (see Propositions 10.4 and 10.5 in [7]). Let explicitly note that the operations defined in \mathbb{L} extend the ones in \mathbb{G} and \mathbb{K} . In particular we have

$$(x, y, 0, 0) \circ (x', y', 0, 0) = ((x, y) \circ (x', y'), 0, 0). \quad (1.26)$$

2 Preliminaries

In this section we briefly recall the basic properties of homogeneous Lie groups and exponential mappings.

A Lie group $\mathbb{G} = (\mathbb{R}^{N+1}, \circ)$ is called *homogeneous* if there exists a family of dilations $(\delta_\lambda)_{\lambda>0}$ exists on \mathbb{G} . In our setting, hypotheses [H.1]-[H.2] imply that \mathbb{R}^N has a direct sum decomposition

$$\mathbb{R}^N = V_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus V_n$$

such that, if $x = x^{(1)} + \cdots + x^{(n)}$ with $x^{(k)} \in V_k$, then the dilations are

$$\delta_\lambda(x^{(1)} + \cdots + x^{(n)}, t) = (\lambda x^{(1)} + \cdots + \lambda^n x^{(n)}, \lambda^2 t), \quad (2.1)$$

for any $(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^{N+1}$ and $\lambda > 0$. We may assume that

$$\begin{aligned} x^{(1)} &= (x_1, \dots, x_{m_1}, 0, \dots, 0) \in V_1, \\ x^{(k)} &= (0, \dots, 0, x_1^{(k)}, \dots, x_{m_k}^{(k)}, 0, \dots, 0) \in V_k, \end{aligned}$$

for some basis of \mathbb{R}^N , where

$$x_i^{(k)} = x_{m_1 + \cdots + m_{k-1} + i}, \quad i = 1, \dots, m_k \equiv \dim V_k.$$

The natural number

$$Q = \sum_{k=1}^n k m_k + 2$$

is usually called the *homogeneous dimension* of \mathbb{G} with respect to (δ_λ) . We also introduce the following δ_λ -homogeneous norms on \mathbb{R}^{N+1} and \mathbb{R}^N :

$$\begin{aligned} \|(x, t)\|_{\mathbb{G}} &= \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{m_k} \left(x_j^{(k)} \right)^{\frac{2n!}{k}} + |t|^{n!} \right)^{\frac{1}{2n!}}, \\ |x|_{\mathbb{G}} &= \max \left\{ |x_i^{(k)}|^{\frac{1}{k}} \mid k = 1, \dots, n, i = 1, \dots, m_k \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Since X_1, \dots, X_m and Y are smooth vector fields which are δ_λ -homogeneous respectively of degree one and two, it is not difficult to show that they must be of the form

$$\begin{aligned} X_p &= \sum_{k=1}^n a_{k-1}^p(x^{(1)}, \dots, x^{(k-1)}) \cdot \nabla^{(k)}, \quad p = 1, \dots, m, \\ Y &= \sum_{k=2}^n b_{k-2}(x^{(1)}, \dots, x^{(k-2)}) \cdot \nabla^{(k)} - \partial_t, \end{aligned} \tag{2.2}$$

where

$$\nabla^{(k)} = (0, \dots, 0, \partial_{x_1^{(k)}}, \dots, \partial_{x_{m_k}^{(k)}}, 0, \dots, 0).$$

and a_k^p and b_k are δ_λ -homogeneous polynomial functions of degree k with values in V_{k+1} and V_{k+2} respectively. Let us explicitly note that hypothesis [H.2] and formula (2.2) imply that $\text{span}\{X_1(0), \dots, X_m(0)\} = V_1$; then we may assume $m = m_1$ and $X_p(0) = \mathbf{e}_p$ for $p = 1, \dots, m$ where $\{\mathbf{e}_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq N}$ denotes the canonical basis of \mathbb{R}^N . We also remark that, by [H.2] and (2.2), $\text{span}\{X_0(0), [X_p, X_q](0)\} = V_2$; then, in the particular case of a Kolmogorov group, $V_2 = \{0\}$ necessarily.

We denote by \mathfrak{g} the Lie algebra of \mathbb{G} . For any $X \in \mathfrak{g}$, $z \in \mathbb{R}^{N+1}$ and $s \in \mathbb{R}$, we let $\exp(sX)(z) = \gamma(s)$, where γ is the (unique and globally defined) solution to the Cauchy problem

$$\gamma' = X(\gamma), \quad \gamma(0) = z.$$

We also use the following notation $e^X = \exp(X)(0)$ and recall that

$$\exp(X)(z) = z \circ e^X, \quad \forall X \in \mathfrak{g}, \quad z \in \mathbb{R}^{N+1}.$$

In the sequel we use the well-known Campbell-Hausdorff formula which we recall here for greater convenience:

$$e^X \circ e^Z = e^{X+Z+\frac{1}{2}[X,Z]+\frac{1}{12}[X-Z,[X,Z]]+R_3} \tag{2.3}$$

where R_3 are commutators of length greater than three.

3 Proof of Theorem 1.1

We prove Theorem 1.1 by constructing a Harnack chain by means of the Harnack inequality proved in [7]. We recall that a set $\{z_0, \dots, z_k\} \subseteq O$, where O is an open subset of \mathbb{R}^{N+1} , is said a *Harnack chain of length k* if a positive constant C exists such that

$$u(z_j) \leq C u(z_{j-1}), \quad \text{for } j = 1, \dots, k, \tag{3.1}$$

for every non-negative solution u to $Lu = 0$ in O .

We choose $\{z_0, \dots, z_k\}$ along a suitable integral curve of the vector field $\lambda \cdot X + Y$. The technique goes back to Aronson and Serrin [2] for the study of uniformly parabolic equations. Then it has been extended in [20] to the framework of heat kernels on Lie groups and in [17] to Kolmogorov groups.

We first recall the invariant Harnack inequality proved in [7], Theorem 7.1. Given $r > 0$, $\varepsilon \in]0, 1[$ and $z_0 \in \mathbb{R}^{N+1}$, we put

$$\mathcal{C}_r(z_0) = z_0 \circ \delta_r(\mathcal{C}_1), \quad \mathcal{S}_r^{(\varepsilon)}(z_0) = z_0 \circ \delta_r(\mathcal{S}_1^{(\varepsilon)}),$$

where

$$\mathcal{C}_1 = \{z = (x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^{N+1} \mid \|z\|_{\mathbb{G}} \leq 1, t \leq 0\}, \quad \mathcal{S}_1^{(\varepsilon)} = \{z = (x, -\varepsilon) \mid z \in \mathcal{C}_1\}.$$

We remark that the following result is stated in [7] only for $\varepsilon \in [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}]$, however the compactness argument used in the proof applies to every $\varepsilon \in]0, 1[$.

Theorem 3.1 *Let O be an open set in \mathbb{R}^{N+1} containing $\mathcal{C}_r(z_0)$ for some $z_0 \in \mathbb{R}^{N+1}$ and $r > 0$. Given $\varepsilon \in]0, 1[$, there exist two positive constants $\theta = \theta(L, \varepsilon)$ and $C = C(L, \varepsilon)$ such that*

$$\sup_{\mathcal{S}_{\theta r}^{(\varepsilon)}(z_0)} u \leq Cu(z_0), \quad (3.2)$$

for every non-negative solution u of L in O .

We next prove a different version of the above Harnack inequality.

Proposition 3.2 *Let O be an open set in \mathbb{R}^{N+1} containing $\mathcal{C}_r(z_0)$ for some $z_0 \in \mathbb{R}^{N+1}$ and $r > 0$. For every $R > 0$ there exists two positive constants C, \bar{c} only dependent on L and R such that*

$$u(z_0 \circ z) \leq Cu(z_0) \quad (3.3)$$

for every non-negative solution u of L in O and for every z in the paraboloid

$$\mathcal{P}_{R,T} = \{(x, -t) \in \mathbb{R}^{N+1} \mid |x|_{\mathbb{G}}^2 \leq Rt, 0 < t \leq T\}, \quad (3.4)$$

where $0 < T \leq \bar{c}r^2$.

PROOF. Fixed $t > 0$, we put

$$A_t = \{(x, -t) \mid |x|_{\mathbb{G}}^2 < Rt\}.$$

For every $z \in A_t$ we have

$$\|z\|_{\mathbb{G}}^2 \leq (N|x|_{\mathbb{G}}^{2\sigma} + t^\sigma)^{\frac{1}{\sigma}} < c_R t,$$

with $c_R = (1 + NR^\sigma)^{\frac{1}{\sigma}}$, therefore

$$A_t \subseteq \{z = (x, -t) \mid \|z\|^2 < c_R t\} = \mathcal{S}_{\sqrt{c_R t}}^{(c_R^{-1})}.$$

Since $c_R > 1$, we can apply Theorem 3.1 with $\varepsilon = c_R^{-1}$, then there exist $\theta, C > 0$, only dependent on L and R , such that

$$\sup_{\mathcal{S}_{\rho}^{(\varepsilon)}(z_0)} u \leq Cu(z_0), \quad (3.5)$$

for every non-negative solution u of L in O and for any $\rho \in]0, \theta r]$. If we put $T = c_R^{-1}\theta^2 r^2$ we have $A_t \subseteq \mathcal{S}_{\rho}^{(\varepsilon)}$ with $\rho = \sqrt{c_R t} \leq \theta r$ when $t \leq T$. The claim follows from (3.5). \square

The previous proposition states a Harnack inequality for a paraboloid of arbitrarily large width R : we next make a suitable choice of R in order to use (3.3) in the proof of Theorem 1.1.

Proposition 3.3 *There exists $R > 1$ only dependent on L such that*

$$\exp(s(\lambda \cdot X + Y))(0) \in \mathcal{P}_{R,|\lambda|^{-2}}, \quad (3.6)$$

for any $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $\lambda \neq 0$, and $s \in]0, |\lambda|^{-2}]$. The statement also holds for $\lambda = 0$: in this case $\exp(sY)(0) \in \mathcal{P}_{R,T}$ for any $s, T > 0$ with $s \leq T$.

PROOF. If $\lambda \neq 0$, we set

$$\exp(s(\lambda \cdot X + Y))(0) = (\gamma(s), -s),$$

and recall the expressions (2.2) of the vector fields X_p and Y . We aim to show that under the condition

$$0 < s|\lambda|^2 \leq 1, \quad (3.7)$$

then $(\gamma(s), -s) \in \mathcal{P}_{R,|\lambda|^{-2}}$ for some suitable $R > 1$ only dependent on L , or in other terms

$$|\gamma_i^{(k)}(s)|^{\frac{2}{k}} < Rs, \quad i = 1, \dots, m_k, \quad k = 1, \dots, n. \quad (3.8)$$

We have $\gamma^{(1)}(s) = s\lambda$, so that

$$|\gamma^{(1)}(s)|^2 = s^2|\lambda|^2 < Rs$$

by (3.7) provided that $R > 1$. This proves the case $k = 1$ in (3.8). Next, we have

$$\dot{\gamma}^{(2)}(s) = \sum_{p=1}^m \lambda_p a_1^p(\gamma^{(1)}(s)) + b_0.$$

Then, for some constant vector $\mathbf{v} \in V_2$, we have

$$\gamma^{(2)}(s) = s(s|\lambda|^2 \mathbf{v} + b_0).$$

By (3.7) we may choose R , only dependent on L , large enough so that

$$|\gamma_i^{(2)}(s)| \leq Rs, \quad i = 1, \dots, m_2$$

which proves the case $k = 2$ in (3.8). For $3 \leq k \leq n$, we have

$$\dot{\gamma}^{(k)}(s) = \sum_{p=1}^m \lambda_p a_{k-1}^p(\gamma^{(1)}(s), \dots, \gamma^{(k-1)}(s)) + b_{k-2}(\gamma^{(1)}(s), \dots, \gamma^{(k-2)}(s)),$$

and, since a_k^p and b_k are δ -homogeneous functions of degree k , a straightforward inductive argument yields

$$\gamma^{(k)}(s) = s^{\frac{k}{2}}(\mathbf{v}_0 + (s|\lambda|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}\mathbf{v}_1 + \dots + (s|\lambda|^2)^{\frac{k}{2}}\mathbf{v}_k)$$

for some constant vectors \mathbf{v}_j belonging to V_k and only dependent on L . Therefore, by (3.7) we may enlarge $R = R(L)$ if necessary, so that (3.8) holds. The same argument applies to the case $\lambda = 0$. \square

We are now in position to prove Theorem 1.1. Note that, in the statement, the domain of the solution u is the strip $\mathbb{R}^N \times]t_0 - cs, t_0]$; here we prove inequality (1.5) under a bit less

restrictive assumptions. Theorem 1.1 will be a direct consequence of the following Proposition 3.4. The proof is based on the construction of a Harnack chain along the path

$$\gamma(\tau) = \exp(\tau s(\lambda \cdot X + Y))(z_0), \quad \tau \in [0, 1].$$

where $s > 0$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m$ and $z_0 \in \mathbb{R}^{N+1}$ are given. In view of Proposition 3.3, if k is the natural number such that

$$\frac{k-1}{|\lambda|^2} < s \leq \frac{k}{|\lambda|^2}, \quad (3.9)$$

we consider the set $\{z_0, \dots, z_k\}$ defined as

$$z_j = \exp\left(\frac{j}{|\lambda|^2}(\lambda \cdot X + Y)\right)(z_0), \quad j = 1, \dots, k-1, \quad (3.10)$$

and $z_k = \exp(s(\lambda \cdot X + Y))(z_0)$, and we will show that it is a Harnack chain.

Proposition 3.4 *Let O be a domain of \mathbb{R}^{N+1} , $z_0 \in O$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m$ and $s > 0$. Being \bar{c}, C the constants in Proposition 3.2, we set $r = \min\left\{\frac{1}{|\lambda|\sqrt{\bar{c}}}, \sqrt{\frac{s}{\bar{c}}}\right\}$. Suppose that $\mathcal{C}_r(z_j) \subseteq O$ for $j = 0, \dots, k-1$, where the set $\{z_0, \dots, z_k\}$ is defined in (3.10). Then*

$$u(\exp(s(\lambda \cdot X + Y))(z_0)) \leq C^{1+s|\lambda|^2} u(z_0),$$

for every non-negative solution u to $Lu = 0$ in O .

PROOF. We first suppose $s \leq \frac{1}{|\lambda|^2}$: in this case $s = \bar{c}r^2$ and $k = 1$, then we apply once Proposition 3.2 in view of (3.6).

Suppose now $s > \frac{1}{|\lambda|^2}$. We consider the set $\{z_0, \dots, z_k\}$ defined in (3.10) and we show that it is a Harnack chain. To this aim it suffices to note that

$$z_j = z_{j-1} \circ \exp\left(\frac{1}{|\lambda|^2}(\lambda \cdot X + Y)\right)(0), \quad j = 1, \dots, k-1,$$

and to recall (3.6). Then we apply Proposition 3.2 k times since in this case $|\lambda|^2 = \bar{c}r^2$ and $\mathcal{C}_r(z_j) \subseteq O$, by our hypothesis. Note that $k < 1 + s|\lambda|^2$ by (3.9) and the thesis easily follows. \square

PROOF OF THEOREM 1.1. We consider the set $\{z_0, \dots, z_k\}$ defined in (3.10) and we note that $\mathcal{C}_r(z_j) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^N \times]t_0 - cs, t_0]$, for any $j = 0, \dots, k-1$, provided that we choose $c \geq 1 + \frac{1}{\bar{c}}$. Then the claim follows from Proposition 3.4. \square

4 Global Harnack inequalities

In this section, by applying repeatedly Theorem 1.1, we prove a Harnack inequality for non-negative solutions to $Lu = 0$ in a strip $\mathbb{R}^N \times I$ in the case of a Lie algebra of step three, so that $\mathbb{R}^N = V_1 \oplus V_2 \oplus V_3$. We remark that $[X_r, [X_p, X_q]]$ and $[X_p, Y]$ are both commutators of order three but they play a different role in our estimates; hence it is convenient to split V_3 as $W' \oplus W''$, where $W' = \text{span}\{[X_r, [X_p, X_q]] \mid r, p, q = 1, \dots, m_1\}$, $W'' = V_3 \cap (W')^\perp$ and,

accordingly, $x^{(3)} = w' + w''$, with $w' \in W'$ and $w'' \in W''$ (actually, the space V_3 can be split in other ways, however it seems that this choice yields better estimates, see Remark 4.7 below).

We next state a Harnack inequality for a general operator acting on a Lie algebra of step three. Then some more accurate estimate will be given in Propositions 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 under geometrical conditions on the Lie group.

Proposition 4.1 *Let L be the operator in (1.1) on a group of step three and let $z_0 = (x_0, t_0) \in \mathbb{R}^{N+1}$, $T > 0$. There exist two constants $c > 0$ and $C > 1$, only dependent on L , such that, if u is a non-negative solution to $Lu = 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^N \times]t_0 - cT, t_0 + T]$, then*

$$u(z_0) \leq \exp \left(C \left(1 + \frac{|x|_{\mathbb{G}}^6}{s^3} \right) \right) u(z_0 \circ z), \quad (4.1)$$

for every $z = (x, s) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times]0, T]$.

The examples (1.11) and (1.12) in the introduction show that (4.1) cannot be improved in general. We next state some sharper estimates for the operators in the Examples 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5.

Proposition 4.2 *Let L be a parabolic operator on a Carnot group of step three (cf. Example 1.3) and let $z_0 = (x_0, t_0) \in \mathbb{R}^{N+1}$, $T > 0$. There exist two constants $c > 0$ and $C > 1$, only dependent on L , such that, if u is a non-negative solution to $Lu = 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^N \times]t_0 - cT, t_0 + T]$, then*

$$u(z_0) \leq \exp \left(C \left(1 + \frac{|x|_{\mathbb{G}}^2}{s} \right) \right) u(z_0 \circ z), \quad (4.2)$$

for every $z = (x, s) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times]0, T]$.

Proposition 4.3 *Let L be a Kolmogorov type operator on a group \mathbb{K} of step three (cf. Example 1.4) and let $z_0 = (x_0, t_0) \in \mathbb{R}^{N+1}$, $T > 0$. There exist two constants $c > 0$ and $C > 1$, only dependent on L , such that, if u is a non-negative solution to $Lu = 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^N \times]t_0 - cT, t_0 + T]$, then*

$$u(z_0) \leq \exp \left(C \left(1 + \frac{|x^{(1)}|_{\mathbb{K}}^2}{s} + \frac{|x^{(3)}|_{\mathbb{K}}^6}{s^3} \right) \right) u(z_0 \circ z), \quad (4.3)$$

for every $z = (x, s) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times]0, T]$.

Proposition 4.4 *Let L be the operator in (1.22) on a linked group $\mathbb{L} = \mathbb{G} \triangle \mathbb{K}$ of step three. Let $z_0 = (\xi_0, \eta_0, \omega_0, t_0) \in \mathbb{R}^{N+1} \equiv \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^r \times \mathbb{R}$ and $T > 0$. There exist two constants $c > 0$ and $C > 1$, only dependent on L , such that, if u is a non-negative solution to $Lu = 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^N \times]t_0 - cT, t_0 + T]$, then*

$$u(z_0) \leq \exp \left(C \left(1 + \frac{|(\xi, \eta)|_{\mathbb{L}}^2}{s} + \frac{|\omega|_{\mathbb{L}}^6}{s^3} \right) \right) u(z_0 \circ z), \quad (4.4)$$

for every $z = (\xi, \eta, \omega, s) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times]0, T]$.

Before giving the proof, we introduce some notations and prove some preliminary lemmas. Since the Lie algebra has step three, the vector fields in (2.2) take the form

$$\begin{aligned} X_p &= \partial_p + a_1^p(x^{(1)})\nabla^{(2)} + a_2^p(x^{(1)}, x^{(2)})\nabla^{(3)}, \quad p = 1, \dots, m_1, \\ Y &= b_0\nabla^{(2)} + b_1(x^{(1)})\nabla^{(3)} - \partial_t, \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

with $a_1^p : V_1 \longrightarrow V_2$ and $b_1 : V_1 \longrightarrow V_3$ linear functions, $b_0 \in V_2$ and

$$a_2^p(x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}) = A_2^p(x^{(1)}) + A_1^p(x^{(2)}) \quad (4.6)$$

where $A_2^p : V_1 \longrightarrow V_3$ is a bilinear function and $A_1^p : V_2 \longrightarrow V_3$ is a linear function, for $p = 1, \dots, m_1$.

Lemma 4.5 *Let $z = (x - tb_0, t) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^+$ with $x \in W''$ and $b_0 \in V_2$ as in (4.5)². There exist two constants $c > 0, C > 1$, only dependent on L , such that*

$$u(0) \leq \exp\left(C\left(1 + \frac{|x|^2}{t^3}\right)\right) u(z), \quad (4.7)$$

for every non-negative solution u to $Lu = 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^N \times]-ct, t]$.

PROOF. In order to apply Theorem 1.1, we aim to connect z to 0 by using suitable integral curves of the vector fields $\lambda X_p + Y$. This is possible since the Campbell-Hausdorff formula (2.3) (with $R_3 \equiv 0$ since we assume that the Lie algebra has step three) yields

$$e^{X_p+Y} \circ e^{-X_p+Y} = e^{2Y+[X_p,Y]}. \quad (4.8)$$

To prove our claim, we select a basis

$$\{[X_{p_1}, Y], \dots, [X_{p_{m_3''}}, Y]\}$$

of W'' and, without loss of generality, we assume that

$$[X_{s_k}, Y] = \partial_{m_1+m_2+m_3'+k} \quad \text{for } k = 1, \dots, m_3''. \quad (4.9)$$

We put $\tau = \frac{t}{2m_3''}$, $z_0 = z$,

$$z_k = z_{k-1} \circ e^{\tau(\lambda_k X_{s_k} + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(-\lambda_k X_{s_k} + Y)}, \quad k = 1, \dots, m_3'', \quad (4.10)$$

and we choose λ_k such that $z_{m_3''} = 0$. By (4.8), we have

$$z_k = z_{k-1} \circ e^{2\tau Y + \tau^2 \lambda_k [X_{s_k}, Y]},$$

then, by using again the Campbell-Hausdorff formula and (4.9), we get

$$z_{m_3''} = z \circ \exp\left(tY + \sum_{1 \leq k \leq m_3''} \tau^2 \lambda_k [X_{s_k}, Y]\right) = \left(x + \sum_{1 \leq k \leq m_3''} \tau^2 \lambda_k \mathbf{e}_{m_3'+k}^{(3)}, 0\right)$$

The claim follows by setting $\lambda_k = -\tau^{-2} x_{m_3'+k}^{(3)}$ in (4.10) and applying Theorem 1.1 repeatedly. \square

²The term $-tb_0$ in z appears in order to take into account of the constant drift of Y .

Lemma 4.6 *Let $z = (x - 2tb_0, 2t) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^+$, with $x \in V_3$. There exist two constants $c > 0, C > 1$, only dependent on L , such that*

$$u(\bar{z}) \leq \exp \left(C \left(1 + \sum_{1 \leq k \leq m'_3} \frac{|x_{m_1+m_2+k}|^{\frac{2}{3}}}{t} \right) \right) u(z), \quad (4.11)$$

for every non-negative solution u to $Lu = 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^N \times]-ct, 2t]$. In (4.11)

$$\bar{z} = (\bar{x} - tb_0, t), \quad (4.12)$$

where $\bar{x} \in V_3$ is such that

$$\bar{x}_j^{(3)} = 0, \quad j = 1, \dots, m'_3, \quad \bar{x}_j^{(3)} = x_j^{(3)}, \quad j = m'_3 + 1, \dots, m_3.$$

PROOF. We connect z to \bar{z} in (4.12) by using a path moving in the direction of $[X_r, [X_p, X_q]]$: in order to apply Theorem 1.1 we use suitable integral curves of the vector fields $X_r + Y$, $X_p + Y$ and $X_q + Y$. Indeed, by the Campbell-Hausdorff formula, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & e^{4(X_r+Y)} \circ (e^{X_p+Y} \circ e^{X_q+Y} \circ e^{-X_p+Y} \circ e^{-X_q+Y}) \\ & \circ e^{4(-X_r+Y)} \circ (e^{-X_p+Y} \circ e^{-X_q+Y} \circ e^{X_p+Y} \circ e^{X_q+Y}) \\ & = e^{16Y+4[X_r, [X_p, X_q]]+4[4X_r+X_p+X_q, Y]}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.13)$$

Arguing as in the proof of Lemma 4.5, we select a basis

$$\left\{ [X_{r_1}, [X_{p_1}, X_{q_1}]], \dots, [X_{r_{m'_3}}, [X_{p_{m'_3}}, X_{q_{m'_3}}]] \right\}$$

of W' and, without loss of generality, assume that

$$[X_{r_k}, [X_{p_k}, X_{q_k}]] = \partial_{m_1+m_2+k} \quad \text{for } k = 1, \dots, m'_3. \quad (4.14)$$

Then we put $\tau = \frac{t}{32m'_3}$, $\bar{z}_0 = z$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{z}_k &= \bar{z}_{k-1} \circ e^{4\tau(\lambda_k X_{r_k} + Y)} \circ \left(e^{\tau(\lambda_k X_{p_k} + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(\lambda_k X_{q_k} + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(-\lambda_k X_{p_k} + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(-\lambda_k X_{q_k} + Y)} \right) \\ & \circ e^{4\tau(-\lambda_k X_{r_k} + Y)} \circ \left(e^{\tau(-\lambda_k X_{p_k} + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(-\lambda_k X_{q_k} + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(\lambda_k X_{p_k} + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(\lambda_k X_{q_k} + Y)} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (4.15)$$

for $k = 1, \dots, m'_3$, where $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{m'_3}$ will be chosen later. By (4.13), we have

$$\bar{z}_k = \bar{z}_{k-1} \circ e^{16\tau Y + 4\tau^3 \lambda_k^3 [X_{r_k}, [X_{p_k}, X_{q_k}]] + 4\tau^2 \lambda_k [X_{p_k} + X_{q_k} + 4X_{r_k}, Y]},$$

moreover, by the Campbell-Hausdorff formula and (4.14), we get

$$\bar{z}_{m'_3} = \exp \left(\frac{t}{2} Y + 4\tau^2 \sum_{1 \leq k \leq m'_3} \left(\tau \lambda_k^3 \mathbf{e}_k^{(3)} + \lambda_k [X_{p_k} + X_{q_k} + 4X_{r_k}, Y] \right) \right) (z). \quad (4.16)$$

Note that the approximation (4.15) of the commutator $[X_{r_k}, [X_{p_k}, X_{q_k}]]$ introduces in (4.16) the “error term” $[X_{p_k} + X_{q_k} + 4X_{r_k}, Y]$. Therefore we rely on (4.8) to remove it: we set $z_0 = z_{m'_3}$ and

$$z_k = z_{k-1} \circ \left(e^{4\tau(-\lambda_k X_{r_k} + Y)} \circ e^{4\tau(\lambda_k X_{r_k} + Y)} \right) \\ \circ \left(e^{2\tau(-\lambda_k X_{p_k} + Y)} \circ e^{2\tau(\lambda_k X_{p_k} + Y)} \right) \circ \left(e^{2\tau(-\lambda_k X_{q_k} + Y)} \circ e^{2\tau(\lambda_k X_{q_k} + Y)} \right)$$

for $k = 1, \dots, m'_3$. By (4.8) we obtain

$$z_{m'_3} = z \circ \exp \left(tY + 4\tau^3 \sum_{1 \leq k \leq m'_3} \lambda_k^3 \mathbf{e}_k^{(3)} \right) = \left(x - tb_0 + 4\tau^3 \sum_{1 \leq k \leq m'_3} \lambda_k^3 \mathbf{e}_k^{(3)}, t \right). \quad (4.17)$$

Next we choose λ_k such that

$$x_k^{(3)} + 4\lambda_k^3 \tau^3 = 0, \quad k = 1, \dots, m'_3,$$

and the claim follows from Theorem 1.1. \square

Remark 4.7 Consider the vector space

$$W = \text{span} \{ [X_r, [X_p, X_q]] \mid r, p, q = 1, \dots, m_1 \} \cap \text{span} \{ [X_p, Y] \mid p = 1, \dots, m_1 \}$$

and suppose that it is non-trivial. Then we can use both (4.8) and (4.13) to obtain an estimate of the form

$$u(0) \leq C \min \left\{ \exp \left(1 + \frac{|x|^2}{t^3} \right), \exp \left(1 + \frac{|x|^{\frac{2}{3}}}{t} \right) \right\} u(z),$$

for $z = (x - tb_0, t) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^+$ with $x \in W$. However this estimate does not improve (4.11).

Lemma 4.8 Let $z = (x, 3t) \in V_1^\perp \times \mathbb{R}^+$. There exist two constants $c > 0, C > 1$, only dependent on L , such that

$$u(\bar{z}) \leq \exp \left(C \left(1 + \frac{|x^{(2)}|}{t} \right) \right) u(z), \quad (4.18)$$

for every non-negative solution u to $Lu = 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^N \times]-ct, 3t]$, where

$$\bar{z} = (\bar{x} - 2tb_0, 2t), \quad (4.19)$$

with $\bar{x} \in V_3$, $\bar{x}^{(3)} = x^{(3)}$.

PROOF. We connect z to \bar{z} in (4.19), by using a combination of paths of the following form

$$e^{X_p + Y} \circ e^{X_q + Y} \circ e^{-X_p + Y} \circ e^{-X_q + Y} = e^{4Y + [X_p, X_q] + 2[X_p + X_q, Y] + \frac{1}{2}[X_p + X_q, [X_p, X_q]]}. \quad (4.20)$$

Then we select a basis

$$\{ [X_{p_1}, X_{q_1}], \dots, [X_{p_{m_2}}, X_{q_{m_2}}] \}$$

of $\text{span}\{[X_p, X_q] \mid p, q = 1, \dots, m_1\}$ and we assume, since it is not restrictive, that

$$[X_{p_k}, X_{q_k}] = \partial_{m_1+k} + a_1^{p_k q_k} \nabla^{(3)}, \quad k = 1, \dots, m_2, \quad (4.21)$$

for some suitable linear functions $a_1^{p_k q_k}$. Next we put $\tau = \frac{t}{40m_2}$, $z_0 = z$ and

$$z_k = z_{k-1} \circ e^{\tau(\lambda_k X_{p_k} + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(\lambda_k X_{q_k} + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(-\lambda_k X_{p_k} + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(-\lambda_k X_{q_k} + Y)}, \quad k = 1, \dots, m_2, \quad (4.22)$$

for some $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{m_2}$ to be suitably chosen. By (4.20), we have

$$\begin{aligned} z_k = \exp & \left(4\tau Y + \tau^2 \lambda_k^2 [X_{p_k}, X_{q_k}] \right. \\ & \left. + 2\tau^2 \lambda_k [X_{p_k} + X_{q_k}, Y] + \frac{1}{2} \tau^3 \lambda_k^3 [X_{p_k} + X_{q_k}, [X_{p_k}, X_{q_k}]] \right) (z_{k-1}); \end{aligned}$$

then if we let $\bar{z}_0 = z_{m_2}$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{z}_0 = \exp & \left(\frac{t}{10} Y + \sum_{1 \leq k \leq m_2} \tau^2 \lambda_k^2 [X_{p_k}, X_{q_k}] \right. \\ & \left. + 2 \sum_{1 \leq k \leq m_2} \tau^2 \lambda_k [X_{p_k} + X_{q_k}, Y] + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{1 \leq k \leq m_2} \tau^3 \lambda_k^3 [X_{p_k} + X_{q_k}, [X_{p_k}, X_{q_k}]] \right) (z). \end{aligned}$$

Before choosing the λ_k 's, we remove the error terms $[X_{p_k} + X_{q_k}, Y]$ and $[X_{p_k} + X_{q_k}, [X_{p_k}, X_{q_k}]]$ as in the proof of Lemma 4.6. Therefore we set

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{z}_k = \bar{z}_{k-1} \circ e^{4\tau(-\frac{\lambda_k}{2} X_{p_k} + Y)} \circ & \left(e^{\tau(-\frac{\lambda_k}{2} X_{p_k} + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(-\frac{\lambda_k}{2} X_{q_k} + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(\frac{\lambda_k}{2} X_{p_k} + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(\frac{\lambda_k}{2} X_{q_k} + Y)} \right) \\ \circ e^{4\tau(\frac{\lambda_k}{2} X_{p_k} + Y)} \circ & \left(e^{\tau(\frac{\lambda_k}{2} X_{p_k} + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(\frac{\lambda_k}{2} X_{q_k} + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(-\frac{\lambda_k}{2} X_{p_k} + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(-\frac{\lambda_k}{2} X_{q_k} + Y)} \right) \\ \circ e^{4\tau(-\frac{\lambda_k}{2} X_{q_k} + Y)} \circ & \left(e^{\tau(-\frac{\lambda_k}{2} X_{p_k} + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(-\frac{\lambda_k}{2} X_{q_k} + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(\frac{\lambda_k}{2} X_{p_k} + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(\frac{\lambda_k}{2} X_{q_k} + Y)} \right) \\ \circ e^{4\tau(\frac{\lambda_k}{2} X_{q_k} + Y)} \circ & \left(e^{\tau(\frac{\lambda_k}{2} X_{p_k} + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(\frac{\lambda_k}{2} X_{q_k} + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(-\frac{\lambda_k}{2} X_{p_k} + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(-\frac{\lambda_k}{2} X_{q_k} + Y)} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (4.23)$$

for $k = 1, \dots, m_2$ and, by (4.13), we have

$$\bar{z}_k = \bar{z}_{k-1} \circ e^{32\tau Y - \frac{1}{2} \tau^3 \lambda_k^3 [X_{p_k} + X_{q_k}, [X_{p_k}, X_{q_k}]] - 12\tau^2 \lambda_k [X_{p_k} + X_{q_k}, Y]}.$$

Then, if we set $\bar{z}_0 = \bar{z}_{m_2}$, by the Campbell-Hausdorff formula, we get

$$\bar{z}_0 = \exp \left(\frac{9}{10} t Y + \sum_{1 \leq k \leq m_2} \tau^2 \lambda_k^2 [X_{p_k}, X_{q_k}] - 10 \sum_{1 \leq k \leq m_2} \tau^2 \lambda_k [X_{p_k} + X_{q_k}, Y] \right) (z).$$

Finally, we annihilate the last error term, by setting

$$\bar{z}_k = \bar{z}_{k-1} \circ \left(e^{\tau(10\lambda_k X_{p_k} + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(-10\lambda_k X_{p_k} + Y)} \right) \circ \left(e^{\tau(10\lambda_k X_{q_k} + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(-10\lambda_k X_{q_k} + Y)} \right),$$

for $k = 1, \dots, m_2$, and by (4.8) we have

$$\bar{z}_k = \bar{z}_{k-1} \circ e^{4\tau Y + 10\tau^2 \lambda_k [X_{p_k} + X_{q_k}, Y]}.$$

It is easy to check that

$$\bar{z} \equiv \bar{z}_{m_2} = \exp \left(tY + \sum_{1 \leq k \leq m_2} \tau^2 \lambda_k^2 [X_{p_k}, X_{q_k}] \right) (z),$$

thus, by using (4.21), we infer

$$\bar{x}^{(2)} = x^{(2)} + \sum_{1 \leq k \leq m_2} \tau^2 \lambda_k^2 \mathbf{e}_{m_1+k} + tb_0.$$

We next choose λ_k so that our claim $\bar{x}^{(2)} = -2tb_0$ holds. Clearly this means $\tau^2 \lambda_k^2 = -(3tb_0 + x)_{m_1+k}$ and the equation can be solved only when $(3tb_0 + x)_{m_1+k} \leq 0$; however, if this is not the case, we may exchange the role of X_{p_k} and X_{q_k} in (4.22) to obtain $\tau^2 \lambda_k^2 = (3tb_0 + x)_{m_1+k}$ instead. In both cases Theorem 1.1 gives

$$u(\bar{z}) \leq \exp \left(c' \left(1 + \frac{|x^{(2)} + tb_0|}{t} \right) \right) u(z),$$

and the claim (4.18) follows. \square

Lemma 4.9 *Let $z = (x, 4t) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^+$. There exist two constants $c > 0, C > 1$, only dependent on L , such that*

$$u(\bar{z}) \leq \exp \left(C \left(1 + \frac{|x^{(1)}|^2}{t} \right) \right) u(z), \quad (4.24)$$

for every non-negative solution u to $Lu = 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^N \times]-ct, 4t]$, where

$$\bar{z} = (\bar{x}^{(2)} + \bar{x}^{(3)}, 3t) \quad (4.25)$$

and (see the notations (4.5)-(4.6))

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x}^{(2)} &= x^{(2)} + tb_0 - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{1 \leq p \leq m_1} x_p a_1^p(x^{(1)}), \\ \bar{x}^{(3)} &= x^{(3)} + \frac{t}{2} b_1(x^{(1)}) - \sum_{1 \leq p \leq m_1} x_p \left(\frac{1}{3} A_2^p(x^{(1)}) + A_1^p \left(x^{(2)} + \frac{t}{2} b_0 - \frac{1}{3} \sum_{1 \leq q \leq m_1} x_q a_1^q(x^{(1)}) \right) \right). \end{aligned}$$

PROOF. We set

$$z_0 = z \circ e^{\tau(\lambda_1 X_1 + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(\lambda_2 X_2 + Y)} \circ \dots \circ e^{\tau(\lambda_{m_1} X_{m_1} + Y)},$$

for some $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{m_1}$ and $\tau > 0$ to be suitably chosen. By the Campbell-Hausdorff formula, we have

$$z_0 = \exp \left(m_1 \tau Y + \tau \sum_{1 \leq p \leq m_1} \lambda_p X_p + \tau^2 \sum_{1 \leq k \leq m_1^2} c_{1,k} \lambda_{p_k} \lambda_{q_k} [X_{p_k}, X_{q_k}] \right. \\ \left. + \tau^3 \sum_{1 \leq k \leq m_1^3} c_{2,k} \lambda_{r_k} \lambda_{p_k} \lambda_{q_k} [X_{r_k}, [X_{p_k}, X_{q_k}]] + \tau^2 \sum_{1 \leq k \leq m_1} c_{3,k} \lambda_k [X_k, Y] \right) (z)$$

for some constants $c_{1,k}, c_{2,k}, c_{3,k}$ (here we rearranged the sums to simplify the notations). Next we proceed as in the previous lemmas in order to remove the error terms. We set $\alpha_k = \sqrt{|c_{1,k}|}$ and

$$z_k = z_{k-1} \circ e^{\tau(\alpha_k \lambda_{p_k} X_{p_k} + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(\alpha_k \lambda_{q_k} X_{q_k} + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(-\alpha_k \lambda_{p_k} X_{p_k} + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(-\alpha_k \lambda_{q_k} X_{q_k} + Y)},$$

if $c_{1,k} \leq 0$ and

$$z_k = z_{k-1} \circ e^{\tau(\alpha_k \lambda_{q_k} X_{q_k} + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(\alpha_k \lambda_{p_k} X_{p_k} + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(-\alpha_k \lambda_{q_k} X_{q_k} + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(-\alpha_k \lambda_{p_k} X_{p_k} + Y)},$$

otherwise, for $k = 1, \dots, m_1^2$. By (4.20), we have

$$z_k = \exp \left(4\tau Y - \tau^2 c_{1,k} \lambda_{p_k} \lambda_{q_k} [X_{p_k}, X_{q_k}] + 2\tau^2 \alpha_k [\lambda_{p_k} X_{p_k} + \lambda_{q_k} X_{q_k}, Y] \right. \\ \left. - \frac{1}{2} \tau^3 c_{1,k} \alpha_k \lambda_{p_k} \lambda_{q_k} [\lambda_{p_k} X_{p_k} + \lambda_{q_k} X_{q_k}, [X_{p_k}, X_{q_k}]] \right) (z_{k-1}).$$

Then if we let $\bar{z}_0 = z_{m_1^2}$, we get

$$\bar{z}_0 = \exp \left((m_1 + 4m_1^2) \tau Y + \tau \sum_{1 \leq p \leq m_1} \lambda_p X_p \right. \\ \left. + \tau^3 \sum_{1 \leq k \leq m_1^3} c_{4,k} \lambda_{r_k} \lambda_{p_k} \lambda_{q_k} [X_{r_k}, [X_{p_k}, X_{q_k}]] + \tau^2 \sum_{1 \leq k \leq m_1} c_{5,k} \lambda_k [X_k, Y] \right) (z)$$

for some constants $c_{4,k}, c_{5,k}$. Next we set $\beta_k = -\text{sign}(c_{4,k}) \sqrt[3]{|c_{4,k}|}$ and

$$\bar{z}_k = \bar{z}_{k-1} \circ e^{4\tau(\frac{1}{4}\beta_k \lambda_{r_k} X_{r_k} + Y)} \\ \circ \left(e^{\tau(\beta_k \lambda_{p_k} X_{p_k} + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(\beta_k \lambda_{q_k} X_{q_k} + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(-\beta_k \lambda_{p_k} X_{p_k} + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(-\beta_k \lambda_{q_k} X_{q_k} + Y)} \right) \\ \circ e^{4\tau(-\frac{1}{4}\beta_k \lambda_{r_k} X_{r_k} + Y)} \\ \circ \left(e^{\tau(-\beta_k \lambda_{p_k} X_{p_k} + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(-\beta_k \lambda_{q_k} X_{q_k} + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(\beta_k \lambda_{p_k} X_{p_k} + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(\beta_k \lambda_{q_k} X_{q_k} + Y)} \right),$$

for $k = 1, \dots, m_1^3$. By (4.13), we have

$$\bar{z}_k = \bar{z}_{k-1} \circ e^{16\tau Y - c_{4,k} \tau^3 \lambda_{r_k} \lambda_{p_k} \lambda_{q_k} [X_{r_k}, [X_{p_k}, X_{q_k}]] - 4\beta_k \tau^2 [\lambda_{p_k} X_{p_k} + \lambda_{q_k} X_{q_k} + \lambda_{r_k} X_{r_k}, Y]},$$

thus, if we let $\bar{z}_0 = z_{m_1^3}$, by the Campbell-Hausdorff formula, we get

$$\bar{z}_0 = \exp \left((m_1 + 4m_1^2 + 16m_1^3)\tau Y + \tau \sum_{1 \leq p \leq m_1} \lambda_p X_p + \tau^2 \sum_{1 \leq k \leq m_1} c_{6,,k} \lambda_k [X_k, Y] \right) (z)$$

for some constants $c_{6,k}$. Finally, if we put

$$\bar{z}_k = \bar{z}_{k-1} \circ e^{\tau(-c_{6,k} \lambda_k X_k + Y)} \circ e^{\tau(c_{6,k} \lambda_k X_k + Y)}, \quad k = 1, \dots, m_1,$$

by (4.8), we have

$$\bar{z}_k = \bar{z}_{k-1} \circ e^{2\tau Y - \tau^2 c_{6,,k} \lambda_k [X_k, Y]},$$

and, by using again the Campbell-Hausdorff formula, we get, for $\tau = t(3m_1 + 4m_1^2 + 16m_1^3)^{-1}$,

$$\bar{z} \equiv \bar{z}_{m_1} = \exp \left(tY + \tau \sum_{1 \leq p \leq m_1} \lambda_p X_p \right) (z).$$

Then we set $\lambda_p = -\frac{x_p}{\tau}$ so that $\bar{z} \in V_1^\perp \times \mathbb{R}$. With this choice of the λ_p 's, it is straightforward to check that $\bar{x}^{(2)}$ and $\bar{x}^{(3)}$ are as in the statement. \square

PROOF OF PROPOSITION 4.1. Since L is invariant with respect to the left \circ -translations, it is not restrictive to assume $z_0 = 0$. We denote $t = \frac{s}{4}$, $x = x^{(1)} + x^{(2)} + w' + w''$ and we apply Lemma 4.9 to the point $z = (x, 4t)$, then Lemma 4.8 to the point $z = (\bar{x}^{(2)} + \bar{x}^{(3)}, 3t)$, where $\bar{x}^{(2)}$ and $\bar{x}^{(3)}$ are as in the statement of Lemma 4.9. We next apply Lemma 4.6 to $z = (\bar{x}^{(3)} - 2tb_0, 2t)$, and finally Lemma 4.5 to $z = (\bar{w}'' - tb_0, t)$ (recall the notation $\bar{x}^{(3)} = \bar{w}' + \bar{w}''$). We thus get

$$u(0) \leq \exp \left(C_0 \left(1 + \frac{|x^{(1)}|^2}{s} + \frac{|\bar{x}^{(2)}|}{s} + \frac{|\bar{w}'|^{\frac{2}{3}}}{s} + \frac{|\bar{w}''|^2}{s^3} \right) \right) u(z), \quad (4.26)$$

for a positive constant C_0 . To complete the proof, we only need to estimate the norm of the vectors $x^{(2)}$, \bar{w}' and \bar{w}'' . From the definition of $\bar{x}^{(2)}$ we infer

$$|\bar{x}^{(2)}| \leq |x^{(2)}| + t|b_0| + c_0|x^{(1)}|^2,$$

for a suitable positive constant c_0 , then (4.26) becomes

$$u(0) \leq \exp \left(C_1 \left(1 + \frac{|x^{(1)}|^2}{s} + \frac{|x^{(2)}|}{s} + \frac{|\bar{w}'|^{\frac{2}{3}}}{s} + \frac{|\bar{w}''|^2}{s^3} \right) \right) u(z). \quad (4.27)$$

Analogously, from the definition of $\bar{x}^{(3)}$ we get

$$|\bar{x}^{(3)} - x^{(3)}| \leq c_1 s |x^{(1)}| + c_2 |x^{(1)}|^3 + c_3 |x^{(1)}| |x^{(2)}|, \quad (4.28)$$

for three positive constants c_1, c_2 and c_3 depending on the operator L . Then we find

$$u(z_0) \leq \exp \left(C \left(1 + \frac{|x^{(1)}|^6}{s^3} + \frac{|x^{(1)}|^2 |x^{(2)}|^2}{s^3} + \frac{|x^{(2)}|}{s} + \frac{|w'|^{\frac{2}{3}}}{s} + \frac{|w''|^2}{s^3} \right) \right) u(z_0 \circ z),$$

and the claim follows. \square

PROOF OF PROPOSITION 4.2. Under the assumptions $W'' = \{0\}$ so that, arguing as in the proof of Proposition 4.1, we find

$$u(0) \leq \exp \left(C_1 \left(1 + \frac{|x^{(1)}|^2}{s} + \frac{|x^{(2)}|}{s} + \frac{|\bar{x}^{(3)}|^{\frac{2}{3}}}{s} \right) \right) u(z),$$

instead of (4.27). The claim follows from (4.28). \square

PROOF OF PROPOSITION 4.3. In this case we have $V_2 = W' = \{0\}$ and $\bar{x}^{(3)} = x^{(3)} + \frac{s}{2}b_1(x^{(1)})$. Then (4.26) reads

$$u(0) \leq \exp \left(C_0 \left(1 + \frac{|x^{(1)}|^2}{s} + \frac{|\bar{x}^{(3)}|^2}{s^3} \right) \right) u(z),$$

and the claim plainly follows. \square

PROOF OF PROPOSITION 4.4. According with the notations of Example 1.5, we have

$$\{(\xi, 0, 0) \mid \xi \in \mathbb{R}^m\} = V_1, \quad \{(0, \eta, 0) \mid \eta \in \mathbb{R}^n\} = V_2 + W', \quad \{(0, 0, \omega) \mid \omega \in \mathbb{R}^r\} = W''.$$

We also denote $x = (\xi, \eta, \omega)$. In our setting, by (1.23) we have that $a_2^p(x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}) \in W'$ in (4.5). Moreover, by (1.24), $b_0 = 0$ and $b_1(x^{(1)}) \in W''$ in (4.5). Furthermore from the linearity of A_1^p and A_2^p in (4.6), it follows that $A_2^p(x^{(1)}), A_1^p(x^{(2)}) \in W'$ for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$. Then we use (4.27) as in the proof of Proposition 4.1, with

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{w}' &= w' - \sum_{1 \leq p \leq m_1} x_p \left(\frac{1}{3} A_2^p(x^{(1)}) + A_1^p \left(x^{(2)} - \frac{1}{3} \sum_{1 \leq q \leq m_1} x_q a_1^q(x^{(1)}) \right) \right), \\ \bar{w}'' &= w'' + \frac{s}{2} b_1(x^{(1)}). \end{aligned}$$

This accomplishes the proof. \square

5 Gaussian estimates

In this section we prove Proposition 1.2 for Lie groups of step three by using the Harnack estimates of the previous section. We also give sharp Gaussian estimates for the operators in Examples 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5.

Proposition 5.1 *Let L be the parabolic operator (1.14) on a Carnot \mathbb{G} group of step three and let Γ be its fundamental solution. There exists a positive constant C such that*

$$\Gamma(x, t) \geq \frac{C}{t^{\frac{Q-2}{2}}} \exp \left(-C \frac{|x|_{\mathbb{G}}^2}{t} \right), \quad \forall (x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^+. \quad (5.1)$$

Proposition 5.2 *Let L be the Kolmogorov operator (1.16) on a group \mathbb{K} of step three and let Γ be its fundamental solution. There exists a positive constant C such that*

$$\Gamma(x, t) \geq \frac{C}{t^{\frac{Q-2}{2}}} \exp \left(-C \left(\frac{|x^{(1)}|_{\mathbb{K}}^2}{t} + \frac{|x^{(3)}|_{\mathbb{K}}^6}{t^3} \right) \right), \quad \forall (x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^+. \quad (5.2)$$

Proposition 5.3 *Let L be the operator in (1.22) on a linked group $\mathbb{L} = \mathbb{G} \triangle \mathbb{K}$ of step three and let Γ be its fundamental solution. There exists a positive constant C such that*

$$\Gamma(x, y, w, t) \geq \frac{C}{t^{\frac{Q-2}{2}}} \exp \left(-C \left(\frac{|(x, y)|_{\mathbb{L}}^2}{t} + \frac{|w|_{\mathbb{L}}^6}{t^3} \right) \right), \quad \forall (x, y, w, t) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^+. \quad (5.3)$$

PROOF OF PROPOSITION 1.2. For $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^N$, we apply Proposition 4.1 to $u = \Gamma$ with $z_0 = \left(0, \frac{c}{c+1}\right)$, $T = \frac{1}{c+1}$ and $z = z_0^{-1} \circ (\xi, 1)$ (here c is the constant in the statement of Proposition 4.1). Note that $z = (x, t)$ with $t = \frac{1}{c+1}$ and, by the triangular inequality,

$$|x|_{\mathbb{G}} \leq \|z\|_{\mathbb{G}} \leq c_0 (\|(\xi, 1)\|_{\mathbb{G}} + \|z_0^{-1}\|_{\mathbb{G}}) \leq C' (|\xi|_{\mathbb{G}} + 1)$$

for some positive constant C' only depending on c and c_0 . Thus we find

$$\Gamma(\xi, 1) \geq C \exp(-C|x|_{\mathbb{G}}^6) \Gamma\left(0, \frac{c}{c+1}\right) \geq C_1 \exp(-C_1|\xi|_{\mathbb{G}}^6), \quad (5.4)$$

where the constant C_1 does not depend on $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^N$. To prove the claim it is sufficient to use the homogeneity of the fundamental solution (see (1.4)). \square

PROOF OF PROPOSITION 5.1. We argue exactly as above by using Proposition 4.2 instead of Proposition 4.1. \square

PROOF OF PROPOSITION 5.2. We proceed as in the proof of Proposition 1.2 and use Proposition 4.3. By (1.21) it is easy to check that $x = \xi$, since $z_0^{-1} = -z_0$ so that

$$(x, t) = \left(0, -\frac{c}{c+1}\right) \circ (\xi, 1) = \left(\xi, \frac{1}{c+1}\right).$$

Then we obtain

$$\Gamma(\xi, 1) \geq C_1 \exp \left(-C_1 \left(|\xi^{(1)}|^2 + |\xi^{(3)}|^2 \right) \right)$$

instead of (5.4). We conclude as in the proof of Proposition 1.2, by using the homogeneity of Γ . \square

PROOF OF PROPOSITION 5.3. For $(\xi, \eta, \omega) \in \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^r$, we argue again as above and use Proposition 4.4 with $z_0 = \left(0, 0, 0, \frac{c}{c+1}\right)$ to get the following inequality

$$\Gamma(\xi, \eta, \omega, 1) \geq C \exp \left(-C \left(|(x, y)|_{\mathbb{L}}^2 + |w|^2 \right) \right), \quad (5.5)$$

where $(x, y, w, t) = z_0^{-1} \circ (\xi, \eta, \omega, 1)$. From (1.25) and (1.21) it follows that $z_0^{-1} = -z_0$. Thus, using again (1.25), (1.21) and (1.26), we infer

$$(x, y, w, t) = \left(0, 0, 0, -\frac{c}{c+1}\right) \circ (\xi, \eta, \omega, 1) = \left(\xi, \eta, \omega, \frac{1}{c+1}\right),$$

and the claim follows. \square

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